

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18. 1735.

N<sup>o</sup>. 122.

*the Love which the Enemies of the Government have for their Country.*

*Enrich'd with Blessings by the Mildest King.  
Still will ye curse the Hand from whence they spring?  
In your Bosoms all Religion dead?  
Is Gratitude, and Faith, and Honour fled?  
Have you no Sense of Guilt? No Dread of Sin?  
And does the Watchman, Conscience, sleep within?*  
AMHURST.



HERE was a Time when the Author of the *Craftsman* spoke the Language of my Motto; when he thought that a just and mild Government ought to meet with Returns of Gratitude and Faith from the People; when he thought that those who made Returns of a different Nature, were dead to Conscience, dead to Religion, and lost to Sense of Honour, of Guilt, and of Sin; but it has been no Obstacle to his embracing and avowing opposite Principles, that he used formerly to characterise as the Extremes of Baseness.

To those however, whose Understandings are not perverted by Malice, nor blinded by any private Animosity, it will appear to be as just at this Day, for a happy People to be Grateful and Loyal, as it was; and such Men will still ask the Disaffected and Dissatisfied, if they will curse the Hand that blest them? Yes, they will interrogate Mr. D'Aveners, if a Question is not as reasonable now, as when he himself put it: They will ask him, if the Government is now conducted on the same Principles of Liberty, with the same Mildness of Administration, with the same Sacred Regard to the Rights of the People? And if he, they will think themselves obliged to tell him, that Ingratitude, Defamation, and Sedition, will not change their Nature; but retain the same Malignity, whomsoever they are found.

But I am far from imagining, that this Reasoning will have its due Weight with Mr. D'Aveners. No. According to the Doctrine of the *B—ke Faction*, every thing has reversed its Nature, all the Principles of Society are inverted, and Virtue and Vice have exchanged their Essences. *Patriotism*, which used to import Veneration for the Laws and Obedience to equal Government, signifies, in their Dialect, Contempt for the Law, and Resistance to the justest Authority; and with them the best way of demonstrating Affection, either to Prince or People, is to lament over the Happiness and Harmony of both.

I do not carry my Expressions too far; let any Man read the *Craftsman* of the 8th Instant, and he will be convinced of the Truth of what I say; he will there see the *Amor Patriæ* of our *Mock Patriots* display'd in native Lustre, in its highest Perfection; he will see what is the real Cause of all their Uneasiness, the Foundation of all their Bitterness and Rage; he will see it to be the People's Happiness, and the Prince's Glory; he will see them like the first Foe of Mankind, when looking upon Paradise, turning aside for Envy, and pain'd to find that the Possessors enjoy the Felicity of their Situation.

Look up to *Cato*, would have been the Language of *Mock Patriots*: Turn your Eyes from the Throne, is the Counsel of those who call themselves *English Patriots*; is the Exhortation of *Englishmen* to *Englishmen*; and the Reason for giving it, is as extraordinary as the advice. The People, say the Lovers of their Country, fix their Eyes upon the Sovereign, and whilst they have a Gracious Prince upon the Throne, whose Glory is center'd in the Happiness of his Subjects, and whose Desires and Ambition are bounded by the Properties of the People; whilst they are intent on those things which proceed from the Throne, they hug themselves in their Security, and think of nothing but indulging their Pleasures.

Here we find the Complaint is, that the People hug themselves in Security, because they have a Sovereign whose Glory is center'd in their Happiness, and whose Desires are bound by their Rights: Now I would be glad to know when the People may hug themselves, if

it be not when they have a just Prince reigning over them; or whether they ever may at all.

It will not be sufficient to answer to this, that the People have a Sovereign from whom they have nothing to fear, though their Liberties and Properties are absolutely secure, yet there may be somewhere in the Community Evils which will demand their Attention and Care; because such Inconveniences may be attended to, and guarded against without destroying the Happiness of the People; without dividing them from their Prince, and turning their Eyes from the Throne. For what other End are Parliaments constituted, but to redress Grievances as they rise, since no Frame of Government can exclude all the Possibility of Evil? But in vain are they constituted, if yet Anxiety must be the Portion of the Publick, if the People must, notwithstanding, be always unhappy.

NOTHING then is more true than what has been already observed by a Friend of the Government, that the Discourses of the *Faction* do not appear to have the least Design to reform the People; no, they offer no Remedies, they are calculated only to introduce Confusion. It is not for the Amendment of the People, nor for the Increase of their Happiness, that they are taught no longer to delight themselves in the Justice of their Prince, or to rejoice in the Security of their Liberties: It was not Love for the People, nor Knowledge of 'em, that has led the *Faction* to abuse them, as decaying in Virtue, and growing in Baseness, but it was to excite a blind Resentment against the Minister who has so long defeated their Designs to ruin the publick Happiness: But will not every Briton hear this infamous Slander on his Countrymen with the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence? Was publick Virtue ever in greater Esteem? Were the Ends of Government, and the Rights of the People ever better understood? Or has the Love of Liberty at any Time more universally prevailed? And yet these Patriots dare to accuse the whole People of Baseness. When will these Men be weary of their Falshoods? Can they think that every fresh Detection gains them fresh Credit, or that after having so often deceived, they will at last be believed? They have indeed informed us of one of their Maxims, "That there is no demonstrated political Lye which may not be rendered probable to many, and certain to some, by long, uniform, and positive Affirmation:" but then they should be more consistent in their Stories, and not let them militate against each other as they generally do.

It was but the other Day that they endeavoured to set the People against the Government, by persuading them that they were ruled with a Rod of Iron, and most pathetically exhorted them no longer to suffer themselves to be made Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water: but it so happening that nobody could find out that this was our Condition, their *Patriot Labours* proved abortive, and what they could not effect by Descriptions of Tyranny, which no Man felt, they strangely hope to accomplish, by Declarations against *kind Usage*, which every Man is sensible of. Are the People convinced that all their Clamours of Oppression and Vassalage are intirely groundless? Are they satisfied that the *Tiberius* and *Sejanus* tyrannized at Rome, there are no such Characters in England? Yet the Mouth of Detraction must be kept open, and if no Injustice can be objected to the Government, its good Treatment, its kind Usage, shall be represented as dangerous; and when the Appearance of Things will not countenance the least Mention of Misery and Distress, the Administration shall be condemned for letting the People bask in the Sun-shine of *Ease and Pleasure*; nay, it shall be allowed that we have no Cause of Fear from the present Government, and at the same Time be pronounced most ridiculous not to fear them.

NOTHING is more ridiculous, says the *Craftsman*, than what is often urged, that we have nothing to fear from the present Government; be it so: But why should we put a Sword into their Hands more than Justice requires? Such Language, in short, is no more than this; we will prepare our Necks for the Yoke, but we know you will not put it on. We will lay all our Fortunes, our Properties, our Liberties, our Lives within your Power, but we are sure you will not touch them, &c.

\* *Craftsman*, Nov. 16. 1734.

FOR God's Sake! what would these *Defamers* mean? Do we trust our Fortunes, our Properties, our Liberties, and our Lives with any but ourselves? Do we put them in any keeping but our own? Do we not trust them to our Representatives, to the Legislature? And must we not trust them there? Can we trust them any where else? And is this preparing our Necks for the Yoke? Have we a Prince at Home, which we are sure will not violate our Liberties; and is it putting a Sword into the Hand more than Justice requires, to take Care that none from Abroad shall? Is this paving the Way for absolute Sovereignty? Is this being set up to the Neck in Batteries like *Gibraltar*? Has Britain any Batteries but what the People have erected, and what are at their Disposition? And when Danger threatens, shall we not be set up to the Neck in Safety? Shall we invite Destruction from Abroad, for fear of running mad, and plotting against ourselves at Home? There cannot be greater Security to any People, than to have it in the Power of none to ruin them but themselves, for that must naturally be in the Power of every Society as well as every Individual. The Truth is, that it is not our Danger which gives these *falsè Patriots* such terrible Apprehensions, but it is our Security which is their Mortification; they see all their Calumnies against his Majesty's Government defeated; they behold the Harmony which subsists between the King and his Subjects, and the perfect Confidence which they have in his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness: This is the Sight which the *Malecontents* cannot bear, which gives no less Despair to them than it does Joy to all good Men; it is to put an End to this blissful hated Scene, that they call upon the People to turn their Eyes from the Throne, well knowing that the View is able to win the Heart of Disaffection, and charm Disloyalty into Love.

Nor will their Complaint against *Luxury* appear to be more honestly intended. *Luxury* is undoubtedly an Evil which every Man must be sensible of, and ought to guard against; it has been the Destruction of many States, tho' it cannot so easily prove fatal to Britain, on Account of our Maritime Strength, which it in some measure supports: But if these Clamourers were sincere in their Declarations against this Vice, why do not their Example shew it? Why do not they propose Regulations that will suppress *Luxury* without infringing the Liberties of *Englishmen*, and let the World see what Set of Men will be most ready to establish them? This let them do, and not join the Demolition of the Government with the Suppression of *Luxury*, in such a Manner as to shew plainly that they are more intent upon the former than the latter.

O my Countrymen! compare these *Modern Patriots* with those of former Days; with those venerable Heroes whose Actions embalm History, and whose Names you almost adore, from a Conviction that it was Philanthropy and Zeal for the Publick which filled their Hearts, and inspired their Conduct: If they ever opposed Power, it was because Power oppressed the People; their Remonstrances contained the Hardships and Afflictions of the Subject; it was never objected by them to any Government, that the People were happy, but that they were unhappy; it never was *kind Usage* that they complained of, but *unkind Usage*; so unlike in every thing were the Patriots of former Times to those who profane the Name in our Days.

If you consider these Things, they will cast a just Light on our *Mock Patriots*, and manifest what Love they bear to their Country; you will see them in their native Deformity, and confess that there cannot be a Monument of greater Honour to the present Administration, than the Necessity to which they have reduced their Enemies, of having nothing to object against, but the Happiness of the People, and the *kind Usage* of the Government.

BRITANNUS.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday's Mail from Holland brought Letters from ITALY, with Advice, That the Cardinal Coscia is returned to the Castle of St. Angelo, and that the Pope was so good as to enquire of the Vice-Governor concerning his Health, which it seems is not much mended by his having used the Baths of St. Cassiano in Tuscany, however 'tis believed he will soon have a Pardon.

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The same Letters tell us that the Sequestration which was laid upon the Duke of Modena's Estate is taken off by Order from the Court of France; and that the Earl of Nottingham is arrived with a pretty numerous Retinue at Rome. They add, that the Spanish General, the Duke de Montemar, is to lodge this Winter at the Ducal Palace in the City of Parma, and that besides the Winter Quarters which are demanded for the Spaniards in the Bolognese, 8000 Spanish Horse and Foot are to have Quarters in the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, the King of Sardinia's Troops having taken theirs in the Milanese, where a good Number of French are also expected, as well as in the Modenese, the Duchy of Guastalla, and the Lower Mantuan. In short, all the Troops of the Allies are said to be in full March towards their Winter Quarters, except the Spaniards that are posted about Mantua. The Imperialists have discontinued their Hostilities against the French, but not against the Spaniards; for the Letters of Nov. 10. from Goito say, that one of their Parties of Hussars took 7 of the Spaniards Boats laden with Corn but 2 Days before, and that next Day there was a very smart Action between one of the Spanish Parties and a Body of Imperial Hussars, wherein the latter gain'd the Advantage. They write from Naples, that some of the Persons imprisoned at Baia, for a Plot to kidnap the Infante, and to carry him Prisoner to Trieste, have, for want of due Proof, been discharged from the Criminal, and turned over to the Civil Process; but that others are more closely confined, and particularly the Advocate of the General Caraffa Belmonte, and a Gentleman of the Family of Luna: It seems the Letters found upon them were writ for most part in Cyphers, that are inexplicable. The Venetians pretend to Letters from Constantinople, which say, that Thamas Kouli-Kan, the Generalissimo of the Persians, has taken the Fortrefs of Erivan from the Turks. The Accounts from Leghorn say, they have Advice by a Ship from Tunis, that the Dey, who was lately deposed, has taken the Field again, with a great Number of Forces, to attack the new Dey, who was the more perplexed, because he had sent away the Algerine Troops, and was afraid of trusting the Inhabitants, whom he had oppressed with Taxes.

The Letters from GERMANY confirm the News of the Death of Count Bonneval, and that the Troops of the Empire and France that were on both Sides the Rhine and the Moselle, are all filing off to their Winter Quarters. A particular Letter from Vienna says, that the People there are as impatient to know whether the Emperor will demand fresh Succours of the States of Austria when they meet on the 28th Instant, as the English are for his Britannick Majesty's Speech when he meets his Parliament; that the Emperor, by the Loss of his Italian Dominions, being disabled to continue the Pensions he paid to a great Number of his faithful Spaniards, his Imperial Majesty has provided Establishments for them in the Provinces of Hungary; that the Court of Russia, to which 'tis said the Emperor gave early Notice of the Preliminaries, will be admitted as a Guarantee of the approaching Treaty of Peace, and that if the said Treaty does not take Place, there are new Troops raising throughout the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions, which are to be sent to reinforce those in Italy. It adds, that the Emperor has not yet communicated the Treaty on Foot with France to the Dyet of Ratisbon. Those from Warsaw of the 9th say, the General Dyet of Pacification broke up the Day before without having chose a Marshal; but that it was agreed, that pursuant to the Confederacy of Cracow, the Chamber of Deputies should repair on the 9th to the Chamber of the Senate. Mean time the King has disposed of the chief vacant Offices of the Kingdom of Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania. They write from Hamburg, that the Regency have received Letters from their Deputies at Copenhagen, that since they have consented to the Abolition of the Bank Courant, there is great Appearance that the King of Denmark will accept of the other Terms proposed for an Accommodation.

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